

the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 [CZARA], and USDA's conservation and water quality incentive programs.

It focuses on sensitive watersheds, and encourages land users to prevent runoff, such as sediment, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and toxics from city streets, from polluting our lakes, rivers, and streams.

It uses watershed implementation plans, designed by the State with input from local landowners and other groups. Landowners would develop site-level plans using site-specific management measures that they themselves have chosen. Assistance would be available from a wide variety of sources, including USDA, the States, and EPA.

As CZARA already does for coastal areas, the bill requires States or local governments to be able to take enforcement action against so-called bad actors, those who refuse to comply while their neighbors are being good actors.

The bill sets timetables for achieving clean water: 8 years from the beginning of the watershed implementation plans. At that point, the watershed would be assessed and, if clean water had not been achieved, additional measures would be implemented in two 2-year phases. At the end of 12 years, the waters would have to meet water quality standards.

The bill also creates a nonpoint program for Federal lands directly under the President. It expands water quality criteria and standards to cover nonpoint pollutants, contains provisions for new sources of nonpoint pollution, and creates a Citizen Monitoring Program to assist States in their monitoring under this and other programs.

This bill is fair to those who have already spent hundreds of millions of dollars on Clean Water Act mandates; fair to municipalities and drinking water suppliers who are faced with added costs; fair to landowners in coastal areas who already are complying with CZARA; and fair to future generations of Americans who will also need clean water.

TRIBUTE TO NAN HAWKINS BOSTICK

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 3, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Nan Hawkins Bostick and her upcoming induction into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Nan Hawkins Bostick is a leading advocate for women and children in our community, as well as a prominent member of California's pro-choice movement. She has chaired Children by Choice, the Bay Area Pro-Choice Coalition, and the San Mateo County National Women's Political Caucus. In addition, she has served as public affairs director for Planned Parenthood of San Mateo and State coordinator of California Republicans for Choice. During the 1970's, Ms. Bostick was a member of a rock-and-roll band which performed at feminist rallies and children's programs. Her interest in education has extended to her own business, NGB & Associates, through which she has created instructive materials in various media for special education and inner-city students.

Mr. Speaker, Nan Hawkins Bostick is an outstanding citizen, and I commend her for her remarkable commitment and contributions to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting her as she is being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

HONORING OWEN KIRBY AND GARY DELA RABA

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 3, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents in the Fifth Congressional District and the members of the police officers of Nassau County, NY, as they gather to observe Nassau Police Conference Appreciation Night, and to honor Owen Kirby and Gary Dela Raba.

Owen Kirby, past Nassau Police Conference president, has truly brought honor to the citizens of Nassau County through his unfailing support of effective police work. Growing up in East Meadow, Long Island, Owen completed his schooling and went on to serve in the U.S. Army. Several years after his discharge, Owen took the police examination and was soon assigned to the Sands Point Police Department. His awareness of police concerns and a desire to provide more effective service to the public soon led to his involvement in the Police Benevolent Association and the Nassau Police Conference. He held several positions which include coeditor of the Blotter, the organization's publication, delegate, corresponding secretary, and second vice president. In 1987, in recognition of his outstanding service and enormous potential, his colleagues elected him president of the Nassau Police Conference.

Gary Dela Raba, president of the Nassau County Police Benevolent Association, is yet another unique individual who has devoted himself to the betterment of his fellow police officers and the more effective delivery of police services to Nassau County. Beginning as a police cadet in 1971, Gary was first assigned to the eighth precinct. It was here that he began to familiarize himself with the Police Benevolent Association's [PBA] collective bargaining system. In 1975, Gary was elected as a PBA trustee and began a process that would enable him to use his human relations expertise to enhance the professional standing of Nassau County's police.

As a trustee, Gary served on many committees and was eventually appointed to the PBA board of governors. In 1981, he was elected second vice president of the Nassau PBA. By 1988, this thorough understanding of the multiplicity of issues impacting on police officers led to his election as PBA president. As president, he has continuously worked at making the Nassau Police Department recognized throughout the country as one of professionalism and effectiveness.

Mr. Speaker, as we search for modern day heroes to lead our society, we could find no better role models than Owen Kirby and Gary Dela Raba.

I ask all my colleagues in the House to join with me in paying tribute to these two outstanding police officers.

THE OSCE AND MACEDONIA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 3, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, last week the states belonging to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe—the OSCE—adopted a statement in Vienna regarding the escalation of ethnic tensions in Macedonia and the events that are causing this escalation. Some members of the ethnic Albania community of that country have sought to open their own Albanian-language university, and the resulting confrontation with the authorities became violent on February 17, leading to the death of one Albanian and the injury of dozens of individuals, including several police officers. Of course, there are now mutual recriminations regarding how the violence started.

As Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I want to note and lead my support to the path outlined in the OSCE statement, which calls on all parties to exercise restraint, to strengthen the dialogue and to maintain an open-minded attitude in order to overcome the problems between them. It also indicates the willingness of the OSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities and the OSCE Monitoring Mission in Macedonia to contribute as they can to the alleviation of tensions.

I support this, because the differences which exist in Macedonia today can, in fact, be worked out peacefully. To allow the tensions to worsen unnecessarily not only would be destabilizing to Macedonia, but potentially to an entire Balkan region where there is already too much tension and violence.

In regard to the effort to establish a university in the city of Tetovo, provisions of the OSCE—and specifically the Copenhagen document of 1990—state that national minorities do have the right to establish and maintain their own educational and cultural institutions, as well as unimpeded contacts among themselves and with citizens of other states with common ethnic origin. The Macedonian Government is not obliged to fund, accredit or even recognize this university, but to consider the institution illegal—and to physically destroy last December the building in which it was originally opened—violates the spirit, if not the letter, of these provisions.

Mr. Speaker, if some segments of the Albanian community in Macedonia genuinely have as their objective a solid educational institution for the benefit of the people of their community, they should make sure that education is not used instead to provoke tension or incite violence. While there are ample grounds for criticism of the Macedonian Government, as I have just expressed, there is also reason to believe that minority-related issues, including education, can be satisfactorily addressed in a far less confrontational manner.

I would urge all sides to address education and other minority-related questions through dialogue, and the authorities to move more quickly on needed educational reforms. In the meantime, those ethnic Albanian leaders arrested for incitement during the February 17th incident are entitled to the protection of their rights, and any judicial proceedings should ensure due process in their regard.